

INFRASPECIFIC TAXONOMY AND NOMENCLATURE OF ELEOCHARIS ACUTANGULA (CYPERACEAE)

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ABSTRACT

A taxonomic study of *Eleocharis acutangula* (Roxb.) Schult. was conducted in order to better define this poorly understood and variable pantropical species. Multivariate statistical analysis, and ecological and distributional data of worldwide collections of *E. acutangula* provided the basis for its segregation into *E. acutangula* subsp. *acutangula*, ***E. acutangula*** subsp. ***breviseta*** D.J. Rosen, subsp. nov., and ***E. acutangula*** subsp. ***neotropica*** D.J. Rosen, subsp. nov. Nomenclatural research necessitated the lectotypification of *E. acutangula* and a heterotypic synonym, *E. fistulosa* Schult. var. *robusta* Boeck. A taxonomic treatment of *E. acutangula* is provided that includes a key to the subspecies, detailed descriptions, illustrations, and notes on habitat and distribution.

RESUMEN

Se realizó un estudio taxonómico de *Eleocharis acutangula* (Roxb.) Schult. para definir mejor esta especie pantropical variable y pobremente conocida. Un análisis estadístico multivariante, y datos ecológicos y de distribución a nivel mundial de *E. acutangula* fueron la base para su segregación en *E. acutangula* subsp. *acutangula*, ***E. acutangula*** subsp. ***breviseta*** D.J. Rosen, subsp. nov., y ***E. acutangula*** subsp. ***neotropica*** D.J. Rosen, subsp. nov. La investigación nomenclatural precisó la lectotipificación de *E. acutangula* y de un sinónimo heterotípico, *E. fistulosa* Schult. var. *robusta* Boeck. Se aporta un tratamiento taxonómico de *E. acutangula* que incluye una clave de subespecies, descripciones detalladas, ilustraciones, y notas sobre el hábitat y distribución.

Eleocharis R. Br. is a cosmopolitan genus of about 200 species and over 600 published names with a center of diversity in the Neotropics (González-Elizondo & Tena-Flores 2000). *Eleocharis* subg. *Limnochloa* (P. Beauv. ex Lestib.) Torr. (= *Eleocharis* ser. *Mutatae* Svenson) comprises over 35 species occurring in seasonally wet to permanently flooded habitats from principally tropical regions, and is distinguished from other *Eleocharis* by a combination of the following morphological characteristics: (1) cartilaginous, un-keeled (rarely obscurely-keeled), many-veined floral scales; (2) generally large culms that are often as thick as the cylindrical spikelet; and (3) biconvex (rarely trigonous) achenes usually with epidermis of large, conspicuous polygonal cells (Svenson 1929; González-Elizondo & Peterson 1997). Five new species in subg. *Limnochloa* have recently been described from the New World: *E. eglerioides* S. González & Reznicek and *E. liesneri* S. González & Reznicek from Venezuela (S. González-Elizondo & Reznicek 1996), *E. yecorensis* Roalson from Mexico (Roalson 1999), *E. laeviglumis* R. Trevis. & Boldrini from Brazil (Trevisan & Boldrini 2006), and *E. steinbachii* D.J. Rosen from Bolivia (Rosen & Hatch in press). However, no comprehensive study of subg. *Limnochloa* has been published since the seminal work of Svenson (1929, 1939).

Eleocharis acutangula (Roxb.) Schult. is the most widely distributed species of *Eleocharis* subg. *Limnochloa* (Svenson 1939 [as *E. fistulosa* Schult.]). In the New World it is reported from near sea level to elevations over 2200 m from various habitats including cloud forests, forest depressions, savannahs, grasslands, palm swamps, lake margins, borrow pits, and roadside ditches. Old World habitats include swamps, forest depressions, streams, savannahs, grasslands, borrow pits, lake margins, and rice paddies. Several authors have reported considerable variation in *E. acutangula* (Svenson 1929 [as *E. fistulosa*], 1939; Haines & Lye 1983; Browning et al. 1997). Svenson (1929, 1939) indicated *E. planiculmis* Steud. and *E. fistulosa* Schult. var. *robusta* Boeck. were potential segregates of *E. fistulosa*, which is treated herein as a synonym of *E. acutangula*. Hess (1953) described *Heleocharis pseudofistulosa* H. Hess based on plants he collected in Angola, and stated that they differed from *E. fistulosa* in surface characteristics of the achene. Hess (1957) later provisionally

reported *H. cf. pseudofistulosa* from South America (Brazil), which differed in having terete rather than sharply three-angled culms; this is presumably *E. obtusetrigona* (Lindl. & Nees) Steud.

Svenson (1939) included *Eleocharis fistulosa* among five poorly defined tropical African taxa, and Browning et al. (1997) described variability among specimens of *E. acutangula* from different geographical areas in southern Africa. Our research reported here, including observations of live plants in the field and a study of herbarium specimens from a broad geographical area, shows considerable variability within *E. acutangula*, thus confirming the work of Svenson (1939) and Browning et al. (1997). A critical examination of over 600 specimens of *E. acutangula* suggested sufficient variation existed to warrant recognition of three infraspecific taxa: *E. acutangula* subsp. *acutangula*, *E. acutangula* subsp. *breviseta*, and *E. acutangula* subsp. *neotropica*. The objectives of this research were: (1) to investigate the morphological variation within *E. acutangula* and (2) to review all the apposite nomenclature in order to typify *E. acutangula* and its synonyms.

METHODS

Specimens were borrowed from herbaria that could provide loans yielding broad geographical representation of *Eleocharis acutangula* including types and authentic specimens. Over 600 specimens were examined from the following herbaria (acronyms follow Holmgren et al. 1990): BM, BRI, BRIT, C, CIIDIR, CM, E, F, FTG, GA, GH, IBE, ICN, K, LL, M, MEXU, MICH, MO, NH, NU, NY, P, PH, PRE, RSA, TAES, TEX, US, USF, VSC, WIS, Z, and ZT. Selected for multivariate analysis were 198 mature herbarium specimens (including types) complete for all morphological characters measured. Specimens studied originated from Africa, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guyana, India, Japan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, United States, Venezuela, and Vietnam. Because of the limited number of specimens complete for all morphological characters, duplicate specimens collected by the same collector were measured. A complete citation of all specimens examined during this research can be found in Rosen (2006).

Quantitative and qualitative vegetative characters (e.g., culm height, width, texture, and cross-sectional shape; leaf sheath texture and structure; rhizome length and diameter) are highly plastic. Although these features are of some use in *Eleocharis* at the infrageneric level, they are of no value in distinguishing infraspecific taxa. In *Eleocharis* subg. *Limnochloa*, significant variation in culm anatomy in response to environmental conditions has been reported (Edwards et al. 2003; Baksh and Richards 2006). Svenson (1929) emphasized achene characters and perianth bristle texture in differentiating species of *Eleocharis*. A review of the literature reveals a tendency of workers investigating closely related species and infraspecific variation in *Eleocharis* to rely primarily on characters associated with the achene (Hines 1975; Larson & Catling 1996; Gregor 2003). Indeed, achene-related characters are important in taxonomic limits in *Eleocharis* at all levels (Menapace 1991).

Twenty morphological characters were selected for initial evaluation (Table 1). For each specimen a mature achene and its subtending scale were selected from near the base of a spikelet. Each specimen measured was complete for all characters so that the data matrix contained no missing values. One measurement per character was taken from each specimen, and 198 specimens (114 of *Eleocharis acutangula* subsp. *acutangula*, 67 of *E. acutangula* subsp. *breviseta*, and 17 of *E. acutangula* subsp. *neotropica*) were analyzed utilizing principal component analysis (PCA). The raw morphometric data were standardized and analyzed using NTSYSpc 2.11Q, and the principal components were generated using a correlation matrix (Rohlf 2000). A final analysis comprising six characters (Table 2) was run, and a scatter plot of the first two principal components was generated in an effort to depict morphological relationships.

RESULTS

The first three principal components represented 87.3% of the total variance (50.3%, 24.3%, and 12.7% for PC1, PC2, and PC3 respectively; Table 2) of 198 specimens scored for six morphological characters. Principal component 1 is most influenced by high positive loadings of LONBRSTL, TBRCL, BRSTLNACHNL

TABLE 1. Initial 20 morphological characters used to evaluate the infraspecific variation within *Eleocharis acutangula*.

Symbol	Character
ACHNL	achene length (from base to constriction at neck)
ACHNLW	ratio of achene length to width (achene shape)
ACHNMAX	ratio of achene length to distance from achene base to widest point (determines if achene is widest above, at, or below middle)
ACHNSCAL	ratio of achene length to floral scale length
ACHNW	achene width (at widest point)
BRSTACH	number of perianth bristles longer than summit of achene
BRSTLACHNL	ratio of length of longest perianth bristle to achene length
BRSTLNACHNL	ratio of number of perianth bristles longer than summit of achene to total number of perianth bristles
BRSTN	number of perianth bristles
LONBRSTL	length of longest perianth bristle
LONROW	number of longitudinal rows of cells on achene face
NECKWACHNW	ratio of achene neck width to achene width
NECKW	achene neck width
SCALEL	floral scale length
SCALELW	ratio of floral scale length to width
SCALEW	floral scale width
TBRACHW	ratio of tubercle width to achene width
TBRCL	tubercl length
TBRCLW	ratio of tubercle length to width (tubercl outline shape)
TBRCW	tubercl width

(Table 2). Principal component 2 is most influenced by a high positive loading of NECKWACHNW and a high negative loading of TBRCLW (Table 2). Although there are varying degrees of overlap among the three taxa, specimens from each subspecies cluster together into distinct groups (Fig. 1). Specimens of *Eleocharis acutangula* subsp. *breviseta* and *E. acutangula* subsp. *neotropica* are almost completely separated along principal component axes 1 and 2 (Fig. 1). Specimens of *E. acutangula* subsp. *acutangula* overlap slightly with *E. acutangula* subsp. *breviseta* along principal component axis 1 and *E. acutangula* subsp. *neotropica* along principal component axis 2. The relatively small area of the graph (Fig. 1) occupied by *E. acutangula* subsp. *breviseta* and *E. subsp. neotropica* compared to that occupied by *E. acutangula* subsp. *acutangula* is presumably the result

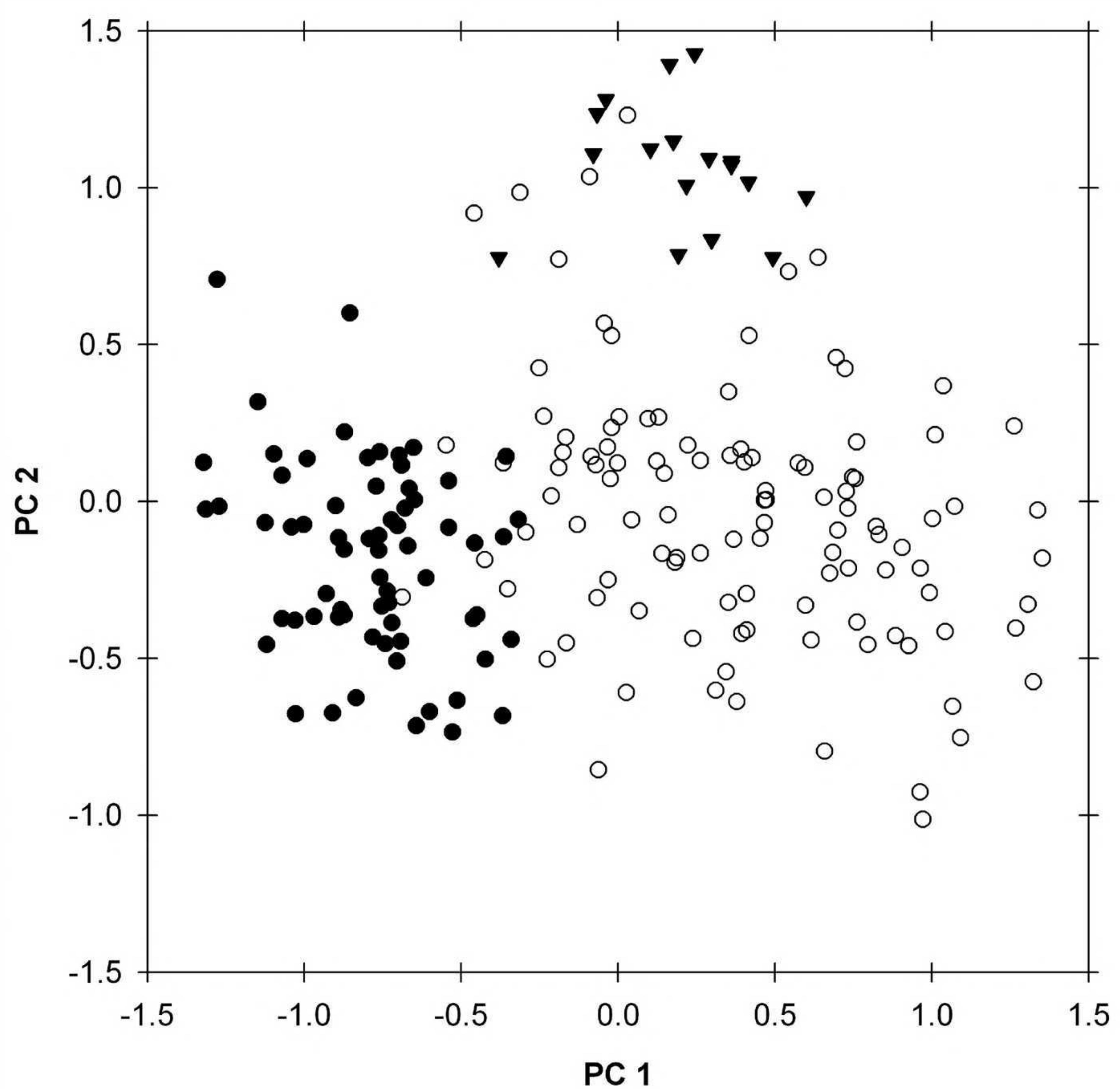


FIG. 1. Scatter plot of first two principal components from PCA for six variables from 198 specimens of *Eleocharis acutangula* subsp. *acutangula* (open circles), *E. acutangula* subsp. *breviseta* (closed circles), and *E. acutangula* subsp. *neotropica* (triangles).

TABLE 2. Eigenvalues and total percent variance represented by each principle component and loadings onto the first three principle component axes for 6 morphological characters used in PCA of 198 specimens of *Eleocharis acutangula* subsp. *acutangula*, *E. acutangula* subsp. *breviseta*, and *E. acutangula* subsp. *neotropica*.

Character	PC 1	PC 2	PC 3
Eigenvalue	3.018	1.459	0.760
Percent variance	50.302	24.317	12.675
LONBRSTL	0.862	0.365	0.030
TBRCL	0.832	-0.348	-0.290
BRSTLNACHNL	0.828	0.324	0.040
TBRCLW	0.695	-0.643	-0.259
ACHNL	0.644	0.220	0.576
NECKWACHNW	0.015	0.799	-0.524

TABLE 3. Select character comparisons for *Eleocharis acutangula* subsp. *acutangula*, *E. acutangula* subsp. *breviseta*, and *E. acutangula* subsp. *neotropica*. Means and ranges (mean \pm 1 standard deviation) are provided for quantitative characters.

Character	subsp. <i>acutangula</i>	subsp. <i>breviseta</i>	subsp. <i>neotropica</i>
achene length (mm)	1.8(1.6–2)	1.6(1.4–1.7)	1.7(1.6–1.8)
achene width (mm)	1.4(1.2–1.6)	1.3(1.2–1.4)	1.4(1.3–1.5)
achene color at maturity	shiny dark amber (dark brown)	shiny dark brown	shiny yellow-green (tinged with amber)
tubercl width (mm)	0.7(0.6–0.9)	0.7(0.6–0.8)	0.9(0.8–1)
achene neck width (mm)	0.6(0.4–0.7)	0.5(0.4–0.6)	0.8(0.7–0.8)
tubercl length (mm)	0.6(0.5–0.8)	0.4(0.3–0.5)	0.5(0.4–0.5)
ratio of achene neck width to achene width	0.4(0.3–0.5)	0.4(0.3–0.4)	0.5(0.6–0.7)
description of perianth bristles	usually all overtopping summit of achene and sometimes the tubercle; coarsely retrorse nearly to the base or less often completely smooth	usually few-none overtopping summit of achene; only a few short, salient retrorse spinules near the tips	all overtopping tubercle; coarsely retrorse nearly to the base
length of longest perianth bristle (mm)	2.6(2–3.3)	1.2(1–1.5)	3.6(3.2–4)
ratio of length of longest perianth bristle to achene length	1.4(1.1–1.7)	0.8(0.6–0.9)	2(1.9–2.3)
ratio of tubercle length to width	0.8(0.6–1.1)	0.6(0.5–0.8)	0.5(0.4–0.6)

of less morphological variability in *E. acutangula* subsp. *breviseta* and *E. subsp. neotropica*, which perhaps stems from their relatively limited geographical distributions when compared with the more morphologically variable and widespread *E. acutangula* subsp. *acutangula*. This could also indicate active speciation (local adaptation) in *E. acutangula* subsp. *acutangula*.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Multivariate analysis and thorough examination of ca. 600 specimens, including types, warrants the recognition of three infraspecific taxa within *Eleocharis acutangula*. The presence of several conspicuous morphological differences between the three taxa along with a relatively cohesive geographic distribution of *E. acutangula* subsp. *breviseta* and *E. subsp. neotropica* (Fig. 2) suggests subspecies is an appropriate rank for classification (Stuessy 1990). A summary of the characters accounting for most of the variability in the multivariate analysis and our observations of achene color and the length and texture of perianth bristle

spinules indicate that features of the mature achene and perianth are essential for identification of the subspecies of *E. acutangula* (Table 3). *Eleocharis acutangula* subsp. *breviseta* is distinguished from *E. acutangula* subsp. *acutangula* by its shorter achenes and tubercles and short perianth bristles with only a few short, retrorse spinules near the tips. *Eleocharis acutangula* subsp. *neotropica* differs from *E. acutangula* subsp. *acutangula* by its long, soft, flexuous perianth bristles, weakly constricted achene apex, and the tubercle being usually as wide to wider than long. Differences between *E. acutangula* subsp. *breviseta* and *E. acutangula* subsp. *neotropica* are summarized in Table 3. Greater variability was observed in specimens referable to *Eleocharis acutangula* subsp. *acutangula* for several of the parameters used in the multivariate analysis (Fig. 1; Table 3). Variation was also observed in achene epidermal cell shape, often in achenes from the same herbarium specimen (Rosen 2006).

Svenson (1929, 1939) suggested that *E. fistulosa* var. *robusta* and *E. planiculmis* may represent taxa distinct from *E. acutangula*. However, a critical examination of the types indicates they are only minor expressions of highly variable *E. acutangula* subsp. *acutangula*. Specimens from Madagascar [DuPuy 2429 (MO, K, P); Bathie 17929 (P, US); and Bathie 2722 (P)], including type material of *E. fistulosa*, exhibited obtusely trigonous culms rather than sharply wing-angled triquetrous culms observed in all other specimens of *E. acutangula* examined. Indeed, the protologue of *S. fistulosus* describes the culms as “subtriquetro”. These specimens are otherwise referable to *E. acutangula* subsp. *acutangula* for the characters used in the multivariate analysis. We do not propose segregation on the basis of a single, highly plastic vegetative character and with such a limited number of specimens examined.

TAXONOMIC TREATMENT

KEY TO SUBSPECIES OF *ELEOCHARIS ACUTANGULA*

1. Longest perianth bristle 3.2–4 mm long, soft, flexuous, retrorse spinulose to below the middle (nearly to the base); achene neck weakly constricted, 0.6–0.7 times achene width; tubercle 0.4–0.6 times long as wide; mature achenes yellow-green (tinged with amber); distribution limited to northwest South America
subsp. **neotropica**
1. Longest perianth bristle 3.2 mm long or shorter, stiff, retrorse spinulose only at the tips to near the base or sometimes smooth; achene neck markedly constricted, 0.6 times achene width or less; tubercle 0.5–1.1 times long as wide; mature achenes dark amber to dark brown; distribution more widespread.

 2. Perianth bristles shorter than achene or rarely few to all reaching its summit or slightly surpassing, spinules restricted to the distal half or more commonly only near the tip; achene 1.4–1.7 mm long, dark brown; tubercle 0.3–0.5 mm long
subsp. **breviseta**
 2. Perianth bristles longer than achene (rarely one to few just reaching its summit or slightly shorter), spinules nearly to base or rarely spinules completely absent; achene 1.6–2 mm long, dark amber or rarely dark brown; tubercle 0.5–0.8 mm long
subsp. **acutangula**

1. *Eleocharis acutangula* (Roxb.) Schult. subsp. *acutangula* (Fig. 3 a–b). *Scirpus acutangulus* Roxb. Fl. Ind. 1:216. 1820. *Eleocharis acutangula* (Roxb.) Schult. Mant. 2:91. 1824. *Limnochloa acutangula* (Roxb.) Nees. Contr. Bot. India 114. 1834. TYPE: INDIA, Roxburgh s.n. (LECTOTYPE here designated: BM [BM000847992]!).

Scirpus medioides Roxb. Fl. Ind. 1:216. 1820. *Limnochloa media* (Roxb.) Nees. Contr. Bot. India 114. 1834. TYPE: INDIA, Roxburgh s.n. (not found).

Scirpus fistulosus Poir. Encyclopédie Méthodique, Botanique 6:749. 1804. nom. illeg., non *Scirpus fistulosus* Forssk. 1775. *Eleocharis fistulosa* Schult. Mant. 2:89. 1824. TYPE: MADAGASCAR, Poiret s.n. (HOLOTYPE: P [Herbier du Petit-Thouars., P00376392]!; ISOTYPE: Herb. Poiret in Herb. Moquin-Tandon [P00370140]!).

Eleocharis fistulosa Schult. var. *robusta* Boeck. Flora 62:563. 1876. *Heleocharis robusta* (Boeck.) H. Hess. Ber. Schweiz. Bot. Ges. 63:331. 1953. cum descr. ampl. TYPE: AFRICA, Africa centralis, Seriba Ghassas, in Lande der Djur ges, 1 Sep 1869, Schweinfurth 2326 (LECTOTYPE here designated: GH!; ISOLECTOTYPES: Z [000006263, 000006265]!).

Eleocharis planiculmis Steud. Syn. Pl. Glumac. 2:80. 1855. TYPE: Java, Zollinger 281 (HOLOTYPE: P [P00368895]!; ISOTYPES: P [P00368896, P00368897]!, K [K000290949, K000290950]!).

Heleocharis pseudofistulosa H. Hess. Ber. Schweiz. Bot. Ges. 63:329. 1953. TYPE: ANGOLA: Provinz Huila, Guanhama, Tümpel, 15 km südlich Cubango an der Strasse nach Cassinga, 14 Jan 1952, Hess 52/220 (HOLOTYPE: ZT photo! [based on Hess's designation of "Typus"]; ISOTYPE: BOL, K, TAES!, Z).



FIG. 2. Distribution of *Eleocharis acutangula* subsp. *acutangula* (open circles), *E. acutangula* subsp. *breviseta* (closed circles), and *E. acutangula* subsp. *neotropica* (triangles). Each symbol represents one or more specimens.

Plants perennial. **Roots** coarse, fibrous, drab-brown to reddish, small storage structures present in carefully collected plants, cylindrical-reniform, brown; primary rhizomes caudex-like, thick, hard, ascending, concealed by roots and persistent culm bases (occurring only in carefully collected specimens); secondary rhizomes elongated, to 4 mm thick, scales to 17 mm long (few seen). **Culms** triquetrous (a few specimens from Madagascar trigonous) distally, (25–)38–81(–135) cm long \times (1.2–)2.1–4.4(–6.5) mm wide, soft, internally spongy, with incomplete transverse septa, smooth, green, finely longitudinally striate when dry. **Leaves** 2, reduced to sheaths, apically oblique, membranous, loose, friable, proximally pinkish to dark maroon (dark purplish), distally drab, apex acute. **Spikelets** cylindric, (11–)21–39(–56) mm long \times (2.5–) 3.2–4.8(–6) mm wide, acute; proximal scale with flower, obtuse, amplexicaul-clasping, appearing as a continuation of culm, remaining floral scales conspicuously spirally arranged, appressed to somewhat spreading at maturity, ovate-oblong, (2.5–)3.8–5.3(–6) mm long \times (1.7–)2.3–3.4(–4.8) mm wide, cartilaginous, abaxially greenish to stramineous centrally, stramineous marginally, sparsely red-maculate and sometimes the veins or other areas reddish or pinkish (purplish) tinged, usually with a fine dark band near apex, adaxially sparsely to copiously red-maculate, apex acute (rounded), distal 0.1–0.5 mm translucent hyaline-erose, central area nearly flat, coarsely many veined, only mid-vein conspicuous in adaxial view. **Flowers** with 6–7(–8) perianth bristles; bristles sub-equal, usually 1.1–1.8 times the length of the achene (rarely one or few just reaching its summit or slightly shorter), retrorsely spinulose nearly to base or rarely completely smooth (both conditions can occur in same population), stramineous or pinkish to dark maroon; stamens 3; anthers (1.1–)1.3–2.2(–3.2) mm long, stramineous; style 3-fid. **Achenes** biconvex, very broadly ovoid to obovoid, the shoulders and sides near the apex usually straight and forming an obtuse angle, or sometimes rounded, (1.4–)1.6–2.0(–2.2) mm long \times (1.0–)1.3–1.6(–1.8) mm wide, with (11–)12–15(–19) longitudinal rows of deeply concave transversely oblong to linear polygonal cells visible through transparent periclinal layer on each achene face, dull yellow-buff maturing to shiny dark amber (dark brown), apex constricted to a distinct neck about 0.3–0.5 times the width of achene. **Tuberclle** dorsoventrally compressed, shallowly triangular-deltate (triangular), 0.5–0.8(–1.1) mm long \times (0.5–)0.6–0.9(–1.2) mm wide, stramineous, maturing to dark brown.

Lectotypification of *Eleocharis acutangula*

Eleocharis acutangula was described by Roxburgh (1820) as *Scirpus acutangulus* based on plants from India. As is the case with apparently all Roxburgh names, no type specimen was designated (Forman 1997). Schultes transferred *S. acutangulus* to *Eleocharis* without indicating a type. A literature search revealed no reference to a particular type specimen although a number of authors indicate the “type” is from India (e.g., Haines & Lye 1983; Gordon-Gray 1995; Browning et al. 1997). Typifying Roxburgh names can be difficult since his specimens were widely distributed, making locating specimens annotated by him or known to be associated with him challenging (Forman 1997). Almost all of Roxburgh’s nearly 2600 species were illustrated by color drawings prepared by local Indian artists; the original set is at CAL, and a duplicate set at K (Sanjappa et al. 1991). Forman (1997) indicated that the *Flora Indica* drawings were often superior to the corresponding Roxburgh specimen (if one can be found), and in some instances make a better choice for a type. From the set of drawings at Kew a high resolution digital photograph was obtained of the front and back of the drawing of *S. acutangulus*. The drawing, a stylized depiction of an immature plant, was annotated in what the first author interprets as Roxburgh’s hand.

We made queries to curators at key herbaria indicated by Forman (1997) in an effort to locate an authentic Roxburgh specimen. Mark Spencer (BM) presented a specimen (BM-000847992) that he considers to have been associated with Roxburgh, the most compelling evidence being annotations on the verso and front of the specimen. The verso is annotated “Ind. Orient Roxburgh” in an unknown hand, indicating that the specimen was received from Roxburgh, and the front was annotated “72” in what the first author interprets to be Roxburgh’s hand. We selected this specimen as the lectotype of *Scirpus acutangulus* since it fits the description in the protologue and is thought with reasonable certainty to have been used by Roxburgh.

Problems with Typification of *Scirpus medius*

Roxburgh described *Scirpus medius* as being similar to *S. acutangulus* but having shorter culms with smooth, rounded angles. Nees (1842) transferred the name to the genus *Limnochloa*. Roxburgh’s description of the culms as having rounded angles is troublesome, as all Asian specimens of *Eleocharis acutangula* examined during this research had triquetrous culms. No specimens annotated as *S. medius* were seen by us, and no specimens were located in herbaria where Roxburgh’s specimens were distributed. Thus, we follow Svenson (1929) and others (Blake 1939; Koyama 1985; Gordon-Gray 1995) in placing *S. medius* in synonymy under *E. acutangula*.

Clarification of the Authorship of *Eleocharis fistulosa*

Scirpus fistulosus Poir. is illegitimate because of an earlier homonym, *S. fistulosus* Forsskal. *Eleocharis fistulosa* Link is also invalid because Link failed to associate the specific epithet with the name of the genus or species, or with its abbreviation, as mandated by the Art. 33.1 of the ICBN (McNeill et al. 2006). Thus, *E. fistulosa* Schult. is the correct author citation (See ICBN Articles 58.1; 7.5; and 33, Note 2.). Since the priority of *E. fistulosa* does not date back to the publication of Poiret’s illegitimate use, *E. acutangula* (Roxb.) Schult. has priority as the oldest legitimate name for the species.

Lectotypification of *Eleocharis fistulosa* var. *robusta*

Eleocharis fistulosa var. *robusta* was described by Boeckeler based on Schweinfurth 2326 from Central Africa. Boeckeler’s types were at B, and, if the holotype of *E. fistulosa* var. *robusta* was ever extant at B, it was destroyed by the fire of 1943 (Robert Vogt, B, pers. comm.). In this case, Schweinfurth 2326 from GH is designated as lectotype, and two duplicates from Z become isolectotypes.

Excluded Name

Eleocharis fistulosa var. *micrantha* Chermezon was described from specimens from Senegal (Chermezon 1936). Attempts to locate type specimens cited in the protologue have been unsuccessful thus far. Svenson (1939) relegated this name to synonymy under *E. nupeensis* Hutchinson & Dalziel based on the description, a temporary solution adopted here.

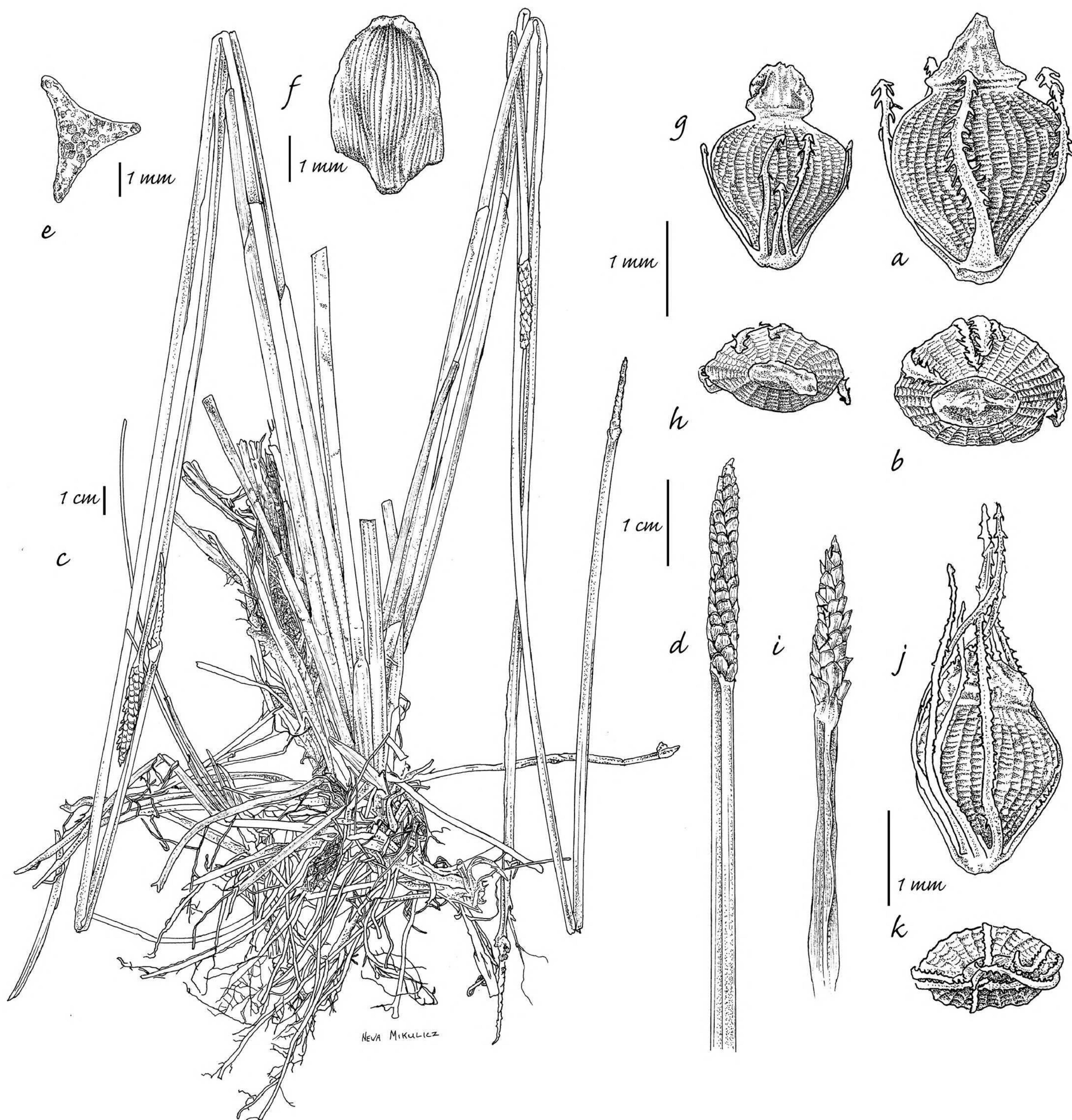


FIG. 3. A–B *Eleocharis acutangula* subsp. *acutangula*: A abaxial view of achene; B apical view of achene. C–H *E. acutangula* subsp. *breviseta*: C habit; D spikelet and distal end of culm; E cross section of culm below spikelet; F floral scale; G abaxial view of achene; and H apical view of achene. I–K *E. acutangula* subsp. *neotropica*: I spikelet and distal end of culm; J abaxial view of achene; and K apical view of achene. A–B from Hooper & Gandhi 2373, C–F from Rosen & Carter 3206, G–H from Howard & Howard 9862, and I–K from McDaniel & Rimachi 18552. Drawn by Neva Mikulicz.

Representative Specimens Examined: **NORTH AMERICA. MEXICO: Chiapas:** E side of Pueblo Solistahuacan, Municipio of Pueblo Nuevo Solistahuacan, elev. 1700 m, 26 Oct 1971, Breedlove 21527 (MO, NY). **Hidalgo:** Lake Atexca below Molango, 09 Nov 1946, Moore 1938 (GH). **Jalisco:** swamps near Guadalajara, 1888, Pringle 2061 (NY). **Nayarit:** near Lake Labor, ca 15 mi SE of Tepic, 25 Sep 1960, McVaugh 19426 (MICH). **Tabasco:** km 64 rumbo de Huimanguillo a Francisco Rueda, 35 msnm, 06 Nov 1979, Orozco & Zamudio 2187 (MO). **Veracruz-Llave:** Mpio. Las Choapas, ca 5.4 km S of the town of Las Choapas, along rural road to El Chichon, 13 Jul 2006, Rosen et al. 3870 (CIIDIR, GH, K, MICH, MO, TAES, TEX, US, VSC, WIS). **CENTRAL AMERICA. GUATEMALA: Alta Verapaz:** E of Tactic, alt 1,300 m, 20 Feb 1942, Steyermark 43970 (F). **Chiquimula:** between Chiquimula and La Laguna, alt. 500–1000 m, 27 Oct 1939, Steyermark 30713 (F). **Huehuetenango:** vicinity of Maxbal, ca. 17 mi N of Barillas, Sierra de los Cuchumatanes, alt. 1500 m, 15–16 Jul 1942, Steyermark 48770 (F). **Izabal:** near Puerto Barrios, sea level, 25 Apr 06 May 1939, Standley 72862 (F). **Jutiapa:** SE end of Potrero

Carrillo, 13 mi NE of Jalapa, alt. 1500–1700 m, 12 Dec 1939, Steyermark 33099 (F). **Santa Rosa:** 4 mi N of Barberena, 18 Feb 1951, Fassett 28844 (F). **BELIZE: Toledo District:** near junction of Southern Highway and Pine Hill, 22 Nov 1998, Holst et al. 7064 (MO). **HONDURAS: Comayagua:** vicinity of Siguatepeque, ca. 1050 m, 25 Mar 05–Apr 1947, Standley & Chacon 6595 (F). **Copan:** 14 Jul 1971, Harmon & Fuentes 6445 (MO, NY–2 sheets). **Francisco Morazan:** near Las Mesas, 900 m, 10 Sep 1950, Standley 26634 (GH). **Olancho:** Santa Maria del Carbon, 23 mi NE of San Esteban along road to Bonito Oriental, 03 Jul 1994, Davidse et al. 35564 (CIIDIR). **EL SALVADOR: Ahuachapan:** Lagunita las Ninfas, Apaneca, 28 Jan 1951, Fassett 28721 (GH). **NICARAGUA: Comarca del Cabo:** Bihmona, 7 Jul 1972, Seymor 5707 (CIIDIR, GH, MO-mixed with *E. interstincta*). **Esteli:** Reserva Natural Miraflor, Municipio de Esteli, Comunidad los Volcancitos, 10 Jul 1999, Rueda et al. 11643 (MO). **Zelaya:** Cano Manso Awalka Tingni, reached by Geodesia turn on road between Torre 7 and Bismuna Tara, ca. 11.9 km SW of Bismuna Tarra, 19 Apr 1978, Stevens 7704 (CIIDIR–2 sheets, MO). **COSTA RICA: Isla De Cocos:** Macollas en suelo humedo, a la orilla del par tano, Bahia de Wafer, ca. nivel del mar, 31 Jul 1981, Gomez-Laurito 6915 (F, MO). **Alajuela:** 6 km W of Venicia, elev. 450 m, 15 Oct 1968, Davidse & Pohl 1307 (F, MO). **Cartago:** Laguna Dona Anacleta, Canton Paraiso, Lago Crater, 22 Aug 1983, Novelo 1209 (MO). **Guanacaste:** upper N fork of Rio Sabalito, just N of San Joaquin de Coto Brus, 13 Sep 1985, Grayum et al. 6011 (MO). **Puntarenas:** San Joachim de Sabosa, just N of San Vito, 22 Feb 1982, Barringer & Gomez 1688 (F). **PANAMA: Chiriqui:** S of El Boquete, 01 Mar 1918, Killip 4569 (NY). **Cocle:** El Valle de Anton and vicinity, 500–700 m, 23–27 Jul 1935, Seibert 476 (MO, NY, US). **Veraguas:** vicinity of La Mesa in sunny muddy bottom in pasture, 28 Dec 1968, Tyson 6054 (MO). **CARIBBEAN BASIN. JAMAICA: Clarendon Parish:** Mason River Field Station, 4 mi W of Kellitts, 2300 m, 27–29 Jul 1979, Thomas 2146 (MICH). **Saint Catherine Parish:** Charlton, near Ewarton, 03 Apr 1903, Harris 8513 (NY). **DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: San Cristóbal Province:** between Duarte Hwy. Kl. 28 and Haina, 11 Oct 1947, Allard 15976 (GH). **Santa Domingo Province:** 8 km from La Batata on road to Mata de Piedra and La Catalina, 09 Dec 1980, Mejia & Zanoni 9753 (NY). **DOMINICA:** Lesser Antilles, St. George Parish, vicinity of freshwater lake, NE of Laudat, E side of Morne Macaque, locally common, 2500', 20 Mar 1991, Hill et al. 22119 (GH, NY). **GRENADE:** Nelle Grenade, 1844, Goudot s.n. (P). **SOUTH AMERICA. COLOMBIA: Antioquia:** Municipio Valdivia, Corregimiento de Puerto Valdivia, km 11 de Pto Valdivia, mina de Oro “Canarias”, colecciones en escombreras de 2 años, 14 May 1987, Callejas et al. 3486 (MO–2 sheets, NY). **Risaralda:** hacienda Alejandria km 6 carretera La Virginia-Cerrito, extremo norte de parte ancha del Valle del Rio Cauca, lomas bajas, 22 Aug 1989, Silverstone-Sopkin 5504 (MO). **Cauca:** Chisquio, Finca Los Derrumbos, alt. c. 1700 m, 11 May 1940, Asplund 10577 (LL). **Huila:** 3 km W of Garzon, upper basin of Rio Magdalena, 17 Feb 1959, Mason 13888 (GH, US). **Meta:** ca. 17 km SW of Puerto Lopez, along road between La Balsa and Bocas del Guayuriba, 17 Jan 1970, Schuyler 4165 (PH). **Valle del Cauca:** Calima, on Rio Calima, 14–15 Sep 1922, Killip 11247 (GH, NY, PH). **VENEZUELA: Apure:** Guanare, Esteros y pantanos cerca de los diques y el caño Matorral, 25 Oct 1980, Stergios 2387 (MO). **Aragua:** El Limon, near Maracay, in Morass, 29 Jan 1922, Pittier 10116 (GH). **Bolivar:** Gran Sabana, Hato Sta. Teresa, Mar 1946, Tamayo 3211 (F, US). **Guarico:** Orituco, 25 km SW de la Estacion Biologica de la Clanus (sic) Edo Gcarico, 19 Sep 1982, Montes 1343 (MO). **Portuguesa:** terrenos de la Unellez, 06 Sep 1984, Stergios 7051 (MO). **GUYANA: Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo Region:** Rupununi Distr., Shea Village, 09 Feb 1994, Jansen-Jacobs et al. 3634 (NY, US). **SURINAM:** in Maurisie swamp, W of 4-Gebroeders Mts., 27 Sep 1968, Oldenberger et al. 194 (NY). **ECUADOR: Napo:** Amazonica, Archidona, Coca km 9.3 roadside, 15 Apr 1988, Laegaard & Renvoize 70909 (MO, NY). **Pastaza:** Amazonica, Hacienda San Antonio de Baron von Humboldt, 2 km al Nede Mera, 20 Feb–20 Mar 1985, Palacios et al. 144 (MO). **BRAZIL: Distrito Federal:** Brasilia, 27 Jun 1979, Heringer 1652 (NY). **Bahia:** 37 km N from Correntina, on the Inhaumas road, 29 Apr 1980, Harley 21957 (NY). **Mato Grosso:** 17 Oct 1968, Harley et al. 10711 (NY). **Minas Gerais:** without location, 1816–1821, Catal 616 (K, P). **Sao Paulo:** Butantan, S. Paulo, without date, Gehrt 5403 (GH, NY). **Amazonas:** lagoa permanente, 500 m ao Sul da BR 230 km 4, 15 Aug 1980, Janssen & Gemtchujnicov 514 (M). **Maranhao:** Brejo, Ets. Ecologica UFMG, 02 Apr 1991, Neto 461 (CIIDIR). **Parana:** Rolandia, Fazenda Conquista, area alagada, dentro da lagoa, no. 14, 11 Mar 2003, Vanzela 35.42 (CIIDIR). **Rio de Janeiro:** Goias, Formosa, Bisual, 20 Oct 1965, Pereira & Duarte 9414 (NY). **Rio Grande do Norte:** near Bento Fernandes, 70 km W from Natal, shallow at pond's edge, 28 Aug 1987, Tsugaru & Sano B-1273 (GH). **Rio Grande do Sul:** M. Rio Pardo, Riniao Reserva, Feb 1923, Jurgens s.n. (US). Without location, 1844, Weddele 1195 (P). **BOLIVIA: La Paz:** Iturralde, Luisita, sabana humeda, W del rio Beni, Palmar, 12 Sep 1984, Haase 540 (NY). **Santa Cruz:** Andres Ibanez, NE side of Viru-Viru Pampa and property of Aeropuerto Internacional, along road to Chuchio, 4.5 km E of turnoff from highway from Santa Cruz to Warnes on road to Chuchio, 15 May 1998, Nee 49365 (CIIDIR, TEX). **PARAGUAY: Departamento Central:** Estero del Ypoa, Villeta, Puerto Guyrati, 4.5 km S of Villeta, 02 Dec 1992, Zardini & Aquino 34134 (CIIDIR, US). **Caaazapa:** Tavai, Enrramadita, 05 Dec 1988, Mereles 2067, 2069, 2070, 2081 (MO). **La Cordillera:** 1 km E of Nueva Colombia on road to Atyra, 09 Jun 1990, Zardini & Velazquez 20917 (MO). **Misiones:** Estancia La Soledad, Santiago, 30 Apr 1961, Pedersen 6029 (US, GH, MO, NY, TEX). **Paraguari:** Estero Ypoa, between Nueva Italia and Yuquyty on a hill, 18 Mar 1992, Zardini & Aquino 31333 (CIIDIR). **Amambay:** Ao. Estrella, Prop. De Heisecke, 08 May 1989, Soria 3749 (MO). **ARGENTINA: Corrientes:** Concepcion, Carambola, Estancis “Buena Vista”, 19 Feb 1985, Pedersen 14072 (MO, NY). **Misiones:** Sausta Aira, 1913, Rodriguez 763 (GH). **Chaco:** Dep 10 de Mayo, Colonia Benitez, embalsado burger, 16 Dec 1943, Schulz 4118 (F, GH). **AFRICA. ANGOLA: Benguela:** Gebirge sudlich Ganda, Tumpel bei Calusipa, 30 km sudlich Chicuma, 1580 m, 24 Dec 1951, Hess 51/419 (Z). **Bie Bie:** Baixo Cubango, 28 km nordlich Caiundo in der Umgebung der Missao cat. Capico, flacher sumpf, 31 Jan 1952, Hess 52/525 (Z). **BOTSWANA: Ngamiland District:** Moremi Wildlife Reserve, N Okavango swamp, Kwani River floodplain, Jul 1964, Tinley 1057 (NU). **BURKINA FASO: l' Oudalan:** Mare de Bidi, 20 Sep 1996, Madsen 5749 (NY). **Boulgou:** some km SE of Tenkodogo, 31 Aug 1996, Madsen 5455 (NY). **BURUNDI: Bubanza:** Plaine Rusizi km 14, 800 m, 16 Mar 1975, Reekmans 4390 (MO). **Bujumbura:** Bujumbura, plaine Rusizi km 14, 780 m, 13 Feb 1972, Reekmans 1539 (MO). **Provense ya Bururi:** Gihofi-Gihara, 20 May 1980, Reekmans 9205 (MO). **CAMEROON: Nord:** ca. 15 km NE of Maroua, along road to Waza, 12 Sep 1964, Wilde 3215 (K). **CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: Prefecture de la Sangha-Mbaere:** Sangha Economique, Dzanga-Sangha Reserve, 40 km S of

Lidjombo on tributary of Keine, 26 Oct 1988, *Harris & Fay* 1488 (MO, PRE). **COMORO ISLANDS:** Mayotte, Grande Terre, Ouangani, Coconi, Valarana, 26 Feb 2002, *Barthelat & Sifari* 708 (P). **CONGO:** Vallie Uruanda, 26 Oct 1953, *Liben* 852 (K, PRE). **ETHIOPIA:** **Kaffa Province:** Kochi, ca. 5 km E of Jimma, along the road to Addis Ababa, 02 Nov 1970, *Friis et al.* 38 (C, K). **GABON:** Nyanga: a plus ou moins 7km sur la route de Doussala vers Bongo dans la direction Nord-Ouest, Petit etang, 25 Mar 2000, *Sosef* 1016 (MO). **Haut-Ogooue:** Bateke Plateau, Mpassa River watershed, 4.2 km N of station of the Project de Protection des Gorilles, 27 Nov 2001, *Walters et al.* 982 (MO). **GHANA:** Brong-Ahafo Region: 1 m S of Atebubu, 16 Nov 1970, *Hall & Duodu* 42128 (MO). **Guinea-Bissau:** 08 Dec 1944, unknown 1594 (MO). **Ivory Coast: d' Abidjan:** coast savanna, near the airport of Abidjan, 21 Oct 1963, *Wilde* 1109 (Z). **LIBERIA:** **Grand Bassa County:** Sanokwele Dist., Ganta, 02 Dec 1935, *Harley* 781 (NY, US). **Nimba County:** Mt. Nimba, Crete, Marc a', 04 Jul 1974, *Adam* 28878 (MO). **MADAGASCAR:** **Antananarivo Province:** Ankazobe, Jun 1927, *Bathie* 17929 (P, US). **Fianarantsoa Province:** Ambatofinandrahana, Itremo, petite vallee a l'ouest du Massif de l'itremo, 1680 m, 26 Nov 1993, *Du Puy & Andriantiana* 2429 (MO, K, P). **Mahajanga Province:** 10 km E Antsalova, 20 Mar 1993, *Villiers et al.* 4855 (K). Toamasina province, Marais de Didy, voir Joncacee de a a 2m, 21 Feb 1943, *Cours* 1758 (P). **Malawi:** **Central Region:** Kasungu National Park, Angombe Hill, 03 Sep 1970, *Hall-Martin* 1712 (PRE). **Nigeria:** **Kano:** 12 Sep 1973, *Jackson & Apcjoye* 10-12973 (MO). **Plateau:** in vicinity of Bukuru, near Jos, 29 Jun 1970, *Blum* 2488 (WIS). **Rhodesia:** **Hartley:** Avondale farm dam, 25 Feb 1969, *Mavi* 983 (NU). **S.W.A. (Southwest Africa):** 8 km S of Makuri vlei on road to Gimsa, 03 Mar 1985, *Hines* 361 (PRE). **Senegal:** **Kaolak Region:** Kaolak, Nov 1824, *Berhaut s.n.* (Z). **Sierra Leone:** *Elliot* 4453 (GH). **SOUTH AFRICA:** **Mpumalanga Province:** Transvaal, Witklip Staatsbos, Nelspruit Dist., in water in Witklipdam, Kruid, 27 Jan 1976, *Kluge* 862 (PRE). **KwaZulu-Natal:** North coast, Lake Nhlabane area, W corner of North Lake, 19 Sep 1991, *Ward* 11378 (PRE, NU, NH photo). **SUDAN:** Jonglei, Nyany, nr. Maar, 80 km N of Bor, 01 Feb 1981, *Lock* 81/10 (K). **Swaziland:** Malolotja Nature Reserve, below Mortimers dam, stream, 17 Dec 1985, *Heath* 406 (PRE). **Tanzania:** **Dar es Salaam Region:** Mbezi, 2km WNW of Dar es Salaam University (by cattle track to Tanzania packers), 12 Jun 1974, *Wingfield* 2752 (MO). **Iringa District:** T7, km 13 Ufinda-Sao Hill Rd., E side of road, 10 Jun 1996, *Faden et al.* 96/130 (K, US). **Ruvuma Region:** Ruanda, Urundi, Vallie Uruanda, Oct 1953, *Liben* 852 (M). **Zaire:** **l' Equateur:** Bikoro, 01 Oct 1957, *Thonet* 7 (M). **Kasai-Occidental:** Kabinda, 26 Jul 1934, *Becquaert* 62 (GH). **Katanga:** River Kalule, pres de la ferme Rostenne, Elisabethville, 27 Mar 1963, *Symoens* 10155 (K). **Province Orientale:** 1940, *Germain* 171 (M). **Zambia:** **Central Province:** Mkushi Dist., David Moffat's farm, Munchiwemba dambo, 20 Sep 1993, *Bingham & Nkhoma* 9711 (PRE). **Luapula Province:** Lake Bangweulu, S part, swamps between Ncheta Island and Chibambo Lagoon, 11 Feb 1996, *Renvoize* 5585 (K). **Northern Province:** 8 km N of Kasama, 22 Jan 1961, *Robinson* 4296 (K, MO, NU). **Western Province:** ca. 10 mi NE of Mongu, 18 Nov 1959, *Drummond & Cookson* 6597 (MO). **Zimbabwe:** **Manicaland:** Mare Dam, Rhodes Inyanga National Park, 06 Jan 1972, *Gibbs Russell* 1210 (M, MO-2 sheets, K). **Matabeleland North:** Wankie National Park, Ngamo Pans 54 mi SE of main camp, 17 Apr 1972, *Russell* 1645 (NU). **Salisbury District:** 6 mi spruit, 4800', 10 Jan 1932. **ASIA.** **CHINA:** **Huebi:** Central China, 1885–1888, *Henry* 4102 (GH, US-2 sheets). **Yunnan:** 1530 m, May 1936, *Wang* 73552 (GH). **INDIA:** **Bangladesh:** East Bengal, 1863–64, *Griffith* 6235 (NY). **Karnataka:** near Station, 10 Nov 1971, *Hooper & Gandhi* 2373 (MO, NY). **Kerala:** Malappuram Dist., between Tirurangadi and Parappanangadi, almost sea level, 12 Nov 1993, *Cook & Camenisch* 5169 (Z). **Maharashtra:** Pashan, near Poona, lake margin, 30 Dec 1971, *Hooper* 112 (K). **Nepaul:** without date, *Hook & Thomson s.n.* (NY). **Tamil Nadu:** Dharmapuri, Denkanikotta taluk to Jowalagiri, to Karareddy pond, 18 Dec 1978, *Matthew & Venugopal* 20415 (GH). **INDONESIA:** **Alor:** 1938, *Jaag?* s.n. (ZT). **Java:** Meester Cornelis, 1991, unknown 23139 (K). **Jawa:** Barat, Banten, 1936, *Hackenberg* 1 (GH). **JAPAN:** **Hondo:** Shinjo in Kii, 11 Oct 1953, *Koyama* 838 (GH). **Honshu:** Shinjo mura, Nagaitani valley, 15 Oct 1953, *Koyama* 5885 (MO, NY). **Kyushu-chiho:** Hondo, Shinjo in Kii, 11 Oct 1953, *Koyama* 838 (BRIT, NY, US, WIS). **Yoron-jima:** Liukiensis, 30 Aug 1921, *Uyehara* s.n. (US). **MALAY PENINSULA:** Langkawi, ricefields near Kueh, 14 Nov 1941, *Comes?* 37973 (K). **MALAYSIA:** **Malacca:** Kampong Bukit Piatu, 02 Apr 1955, *Sinclair* 40551 (K). **PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:** **Lanao Mindanao:** in 6" of water pocket in grassland, 04 Sep 1938, *Zwickey* 50 (GH, US). **SIAM:** growing in open fields, 13 Jul 1968, *Kerr* 15798 (K). **SRI LANKA:** **North Eastern Province:** Amparai Dist., Helawe Eliya, ca. 7 mi S of Panama, E of Helawe Lagoon, sea level, 08 Feb 1971, *Koyama et al.* 14026 (GH, NY). **VIETNAM:** **Quang Nam-Dà Nang: Tinh (province):** Annam, Mount Bani, in the main coast range ca. 25 km from Tourane (Da Nang), May–Jul 1927, *Clemens & Clemens* 4050 (F, K, MO, NY, PH, US, US, Z). **OCEANIA. AUSTRALIA:** **Queensland:** Cook Dist., Abattoir swamp, 4.5 km N of Mount Molloy, 20 May 1995, *Clarkson* 10317 (BRI). **PAPUA-NEW GUINEA:** **Morobe District:** vicinity of Kajabit Mission, elev. 800–2000 ft, Aug–Dec 1939, *Clemens* 10600 (GH, US). **National Capitol District:** Hohola Port Moresby, 14 Nov 1973, *White* 37815 (BRI, GH, K, M, US).

Distribution.—Pantropical; in México from the states of Chiapas, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Nayarit, Tabasco, and Veracruz-Llave. In Central America known from Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. In the Caribbean Basin known from Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, and Jamaica. In South America known from records in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Surinam, and Venezuela. Some previous reports of *Eleocharis acutangula* from the Galápagos Archipelago are based on misidentified specimens of *E. obtusetrigona* (Stewart 1911). Other reports were not verified (e.g., Jørgensen & León-Yáñez 1999), and no authentic specimens of *E. acutangula* from the Galápagos Archipelago have been seen. Perhaps most widespread and occurring in more variety of habitats in tropical Africa, with records from Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Comoro Islands, Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Nigeria,

Rhodesia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Of sporadic distribution in Asia and Oceania with records from Australia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Papua-New Guinea, Philippine Islands, Siam, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam.

Habitat.—Various disturbed and natural freshwater herbaceous and forested wetlands including marshy open grasslands, coastal savannas, and tropical forests from sea level to 2300 m. Reportedly forms expansive stands on a variety of soil types usually associated with other aquatic plants. Weedy in rice and other crop rotations and aquatic habitats, and used as a fiber crop in Borneo, Brazil, and Sumatra (Simpson & Inglis 2001).

Note.—*Eleocharis acutangula* subsp. *acutangula* as treated here remains a variable taxon and includes forms meriting additional systematic study. Of particular interest are plants reviewed from Madagascar (including the type of *E. fistulosa*) with obtusely trigonous culms.

2. *Eleocharis acutangula* (Roxb.) Schult. subsp. *breviseta* D.J. Rosen, subsp. nov. (Fig. 3 c–h). TYPE: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: El Seibo Province, 3–7 Nov 1946, Howard & Howard 9862 (HOLOTYPE: GH!; ISOTYPE: NY–2 sheets!, P!, US!).

A *Eleocharis acutangula* (Roxb.) Schult. subsp. *acutangula* perianthii setis brevioribus cum spinulis paucis retrorsis prope apicem, achenis parvibus et stylopodiis brevioribus recedit.

Plants perennial. **Roots** coarse, fibrous, mostly maroon (a few drab-brown), small storage structures present in carefully collected plants, cylindrical-reniform, white; primary rhizomes caudex-like, thick, hard, ascending, concealed by roots and persistent culm bases (occurring only in carefully collected specimens); secondary rhizomes elongated, to 3 mm thick, scales to 9 mm long (few seen). **Culms** triquetrous, (19–)30–71(–134) cm long × (1.1–)1.5–3.7(–7) mm wide, soft, internally spongy, with incomplete transverse septa, smooth, green when fresh, finely longitudinally striate when dry. **Leaves** 2, reduced to sheaths, apically oblique, membranous, loose, friable (upper distil portion disintegrating when submerged), proximally dark maroon, distally drab, apex acute. **Spikelets** cylindric, (10–)17–34(–49) mm long × (2.2–)2.7–4.1(–5.5) mm wide, acute; proximal scale with flower, obtuse, amplexicaul-clasping, appearing as a continuation of culm; remaining floral scales conspicuously spirally arranged, appressed to somewhat spreading at maturity, ovate-oblong, (3.1–)3.3–4.5(–5.9) mm long × (1.4–)1.8–3(–4.0) mm wide, cartilaginous, abaxially greenish centrally, stramineous marginally and sometimes reddish or pinkish tinged, with a fine dark band near apex, adaxially sparsely to copiously red-maculate, apex acute (rounded), distal 0.1–0.4 mm translucent hyaline-erose, central area nearly flat, coarsely many veined, only mid-vein conspicuous in adaxial view. **Flowers** with (5–)6–7(–8) perianth bristles, bristles sub-equal, (0.4–)0.6–1(–1.2) times the length of achene (rarely few-all bristles overtopping achene summit) with only a few short, salient retrorse spinules near tips (rarely spinules present in distal half), stramineous or pinkish to dark maroon; stamens 3; anthers (0.9–)1.1–1.9(–2.7) mm long, stramineous; style 3-fid. **Achenes** biconvex, broadly obovoid, the shoulders and sides near the apex usually straight and forming an obtuse angle, (1.3–)1.4–1.8(–2.1) mm long × (1.1–)1.2–1.4(–1.6) mm wide, with (9–)11–14(–16) longitudinal rows of deeply concave transversely oblong (linear) polygonal cells visible through transparent periclinal layer on each achene face, dull yellow-green maturing through amber to shiny dark brown, apex constricted to a distinct neck about 0.4 times width of achene, in the field achenes sometimes persistent after the floral scales have shed giving spikelet a beaded appearance. **Tubercle** dorsoventrally compressed, shallowly triangular, (0.2–)0.3–0.5(–0.6) mm long × (0.5–)0.6–0.8(–1) mm wide, light brown tinged with green, maturing to dark brown.

Specimens examined: **NORTH AMERICA. U.S.A: Florida: Lee Co.:** 4 km SW of the intersection of Hwy. 82 and Green Meadows Rd., SE of Fort Myers, 12 Nov 2004, Rosen 3206 & Carter (CIIDIR, GH, K, MEXU, MICH, MO, NY, P, TAES, TEX, US, VSC, WIS), S side of Griffin Rd., just S of entrance to Pinewood Lakes in Gateway, 28 Oct 1993, Orzell and Bridges 22526 (BRIT, FTG, USF). **MEXICO:**

Campeche: a aprox. 10 km al sureste de la ciudad de Campeche, Mun. Campeche, alt. 80 m, 10 Nov 1980, Novelo & Zetina 721 (TEX), 14 km N of Ocozocoautla on road to Mal Paso, Municipio of Ocozocoautla de Espinosa, 07 Oct 1974, Breedlove 38254 (MEXU, MO).

Chiapas: 96 km S of Mexican Hwy. 190 on road to Nuevo Concordia, 10 Oct 1974, Breedlove 38516 (NY). **Guerrero:** 1.5 km al NW del Rincon de la Via, 28 Sep 1988, Verduzco 389 (MEXU). **CENTRAL AMERICA. PANAMA:** vicinity of El Llano, 7–8 Sep 1962, Duke 5526 (MO, USF), Near the big swamp east of the Rio Tecumen Province, 11 Dec 1923, Standley 26509 (MO). **Canal Zone:** Laguna de Portala, near Chepo, province of Panama, Oct 1911, Pittier 4602 (NY). **Panama:** Sabanas near Chepo, 30 m, 20 Jan 1935, Hunter & Allen 87 (MO), 1.6 km W of Juan Diaz, 10 Oct 1917, Killip 4090 (PH, RSA, US), Camino del Boticario, near Chepo, altitude 30 to 50 meters, Oct 1911,

Pittier 4557 (GH, NY, US), near Matias Hernandez, wet field, 30 Dec 1923, Standley 28909 (US), near Matias Hernandez, wet field, 30 Dec 1923, Standley 28984 (US). **CARIBBEAN BASIN. CUBA: Ciudad de La Habana:** Vedado-Habana, Sabana de Monasterio, 23 Jun 1920, Leon 9215 (NY). Without location, 1860–1864, Wright 3376 (GH, mixed with *E. mutata*, MO, NY, P). **SOUTH AMERICA. COLOMBIA: Magdalena:** Rincon Hondo, Magdalena Valley, 10 Aug 1924, Allen 357 (MO). **Vaupes:** Rio Vaupes, Mitu y alrededores, 08 Sep 1951, Schultes & Cabrera 13977 (GH), Rio Vaupes, Mitu and vicinity, 09 May 1953, Schultes & Cabrera 19257 (GH–2 sheets). **VENEZUELA: Bolivar:** 27 km SW of Caicara along Hwy. 19 to Ciudad Bolivar, 22 Nov 1973, Davidse 4355 (MO). **Tachira:** between La Rochela and La Espuma, SW of Santo Domingo, 31 Jul 1979, Steyermark & Liesner 119299 (MO). **Zulia:** Perija, carretera Calle Larga-San Felipe-Jaguacita, km 25 al SE de San Felipe, 09 Oct 1977, Bunting 5656 (NY), ca 50 km SSW of Machiques by air, 19 km W of main road, 26 Mar 1982, Liesner & Gonzalez 13183 (NY). **GUYANA: Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo Region:** Baboon Hill (Sabrina Tau) 1.5 km S of Sand Creek Village, 21 Jun 1989, Gillespie et al. 1803 (NY). **ECUADOR: Los Rios:** along road San Juan, Vince, 07 Mar 1988, Laegaard & Renvoize 70652 (K, NY). **BRAZIL: Mato Grosso do Sul:** Pantanal do Miranda-Abobral, Passo do Lontra, Rodovia MS 122, Fazenda Sao Bento, depois da 2a porteira, 11 Jul 1997, Rodrigues et al. 3 (K). **Rondonia:** Guapore, Porto Velho, 1952, Cordeiro & Silva 270 (US). **Amapa:** Rio Macacoari, Municipio de Macapa, 05 Aug 1951, Froes & Black 27231 (US). **Parana:** Curitiba, Paso do Lontra (mun. Miranda) Mato Grosso, 13 Oct 1972, Hatschbach & Scherer 30441 (NY, Z). **Rio de Janeiro:** Rio de Janeiro, Jan 1914, Hoehne 5736 (US). **Rio Grande do Sul:** Jari, estrada do Caracuru, Jari, estrada do Caracuru, campo alagado, 09 Aug 1969, Silva 2636 (NY). **Roraima:** borrow pit close to road from Furo do Maraca to SEMA research station, 10 Mar 1987, Edwards 2529 (K). **BOLIVIA: Beni:** Ballivian, la zona de influencia del rio Yacuma, 09 Mar 1980, Beck 3248 (NY), Ballivian, espiritu en la zona de influencia del rio Yacuma, 13 Apr 1980, Beck 3354 (NY). **AFRICA. SOUTH AFRICA: KwaZulu-Natal:** Hlabisa, St. Lucia, E shores, 30 Nov 1959, Feely & Ward 15 (K, M, NU–2 sheets]), Near Howick, 1990, Taylor 131 (NU), Ingivauvima distr., near Salumhlanga, Ndumu Game Reserve, 22 Dec 1972, Pooley 1624 (NU), Greater Durban area, Mlazi Valley, 15 Mar 1992, Ward 11925 (NU, PRE), Greater Durban area, Mlazi Valley, 15 Mar 1992, Ward 11926 (NU, NH photo), Transvaal, Waterberg, 13.2 m NW of Warmbaths, 19 Mar 1965, Acocks 23562 (K, PRE), near Maputa, Tengane near Nyinyani, 29 Oct 1980, Cunningham s.n. (NU), Karkloof floodplain near junction with Kusane River, Jan 1977, Kotze s.n. (NU). **TANZANIA: Singida Dist.:** T. 5, M. 12.7 from Issuna on the Singida-Manyoni Road, 4,800 ft, 13 Mar 1964, Greenway & Polhill 11543 (PRE), T4, Sumbawanga Dist., goli Mbuga, 5 km S of Sumbawanga, 19 Jun 1996, Faden et al. 96/302 (US), T5, Manyoni Dist., Chaya Lake, S of Itigi-Tabora track, 16 km W of Kazikazi, 02 Jul 1996, Faden et al. 96/522 (US). **ZIMBABWE:** Gokwe, Sengwa Nature Resreve, Jan 1966, Jacobsen 73 (NU), District Gokwe, Sengwa research station, 09 May 1966, Jacobsen 3218 (PRE).

Distribution.—In the U.S.A. known only from Lee County, Florida. In México known from the states of Campeche, Chiapas, and Guerrero, and in Central America known only from Panama. In the Caribbean Basin known only from Cuba and the Dominican Republic. Most widespread in South America with records from Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, and Venezuela. In Africa known from South Africa, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe.

Habitat.—Disturbed and natural freshwater wetlands including marshy open grasslands and tropical forests; reported from 0–1400 m.

Etymology.—The subspecific epithet is indicative of the short perianth bristles of this taxon.

3. *Eleocharis acutangula* (Roxb.) Schult. subsp. **neotropica** D.J. Rosen, subsp. nov. (Fig. 3 i–k). TYPE: PERU.

DEPARTAMENTO DE LORETO: Maynas, Iquitos, prolongacion Yavari, Versailles-Paina, open annually burned grassland, 23 Mar 1974, McDaniel & Rimachi 18552 (HOLOTYPE: MO!; ISOTYPES: IBE–2 sheets [photos!], NY!).

A *Eleocharis acutangula* (Roxb.) Schult. subsp. *acutangula* perianthii setis brevioribus mollibus flexuosis longissimis 1.8–2.4-plo longitudi achenii, achenii apicibus constrictis infirme usque ad 0.6–0.7-plo latitudem achenii et stylopodiis plerumque latioribus quam longioribus recedit.

Plants perennial. **Roots** coarse, fibrous, drab-brown; primary rhizomes caudex-like, thick, hard, ascending, concealed by roots and persistent culm bases; secondary rhizomes elongated, to 3.2 mm thick, scales to 14 mm (few seen). **Culms** triquetrous, (44–)56–86(–106) cm tall × (2–)2.7–3.9(–4.3) mm wide, soft, internally spongy, with incomplete transverse septa, smooth, green to drab gray-green and finely longitudinally striate when dry. **Leaves** 2, reduced to sheaths, apically oblique, membranous, loose, friable, proximally dark maroon, distally drab, apex acute. **Spikelets** cylindric, (1.5–)2–3.1(–3.5) cm long × (3–)3.2–4.2(–4.5) mm wide, acute; proximal scale with flower, obtuse, clasping, appearing as a continuation of culm; remaining floral scales conspicuously spirally arranged, appressed, ovate-widely ovate, (3.9–)4.1–4.8(–5) mm long × (2.3–)2.4–3.2(–3.8) mm wide, cartilaginous, stramineous (faintly greenish centrally), adaxially sparsely red-maculate, apex acute (rounded), the distal 0.2–0.3 mm translucent hyaline-erose, central area nearly flat, abaxially coarsely many veined, the veins raised and visible at 20×, only mid-vein distinguishable in adaxial view. **Flowers** with (5–)6–7 perianth bristles, bristles sub-equal, (1.8–)1.9–2.3(–2.4) times achene

length, coarsely retrorsely spinulose nearly to base, stramineous, sometimes becoming reddish-brown distally; stamens 3; anthers 0.9–1.8(–2.3) mm long, stramineous; style trifid. **Achenes** biconvex, broadly obovoid, (1.3–)1.6–1.8 mm long × (1.2–)1.3–1.5(–1.6) mm wide, with 12–14(–16) longitudinal rows of deeply concave transversely oblong polygonal cells visible through transparent periclinal layer on each achene face, dull to shiny yellow-green (sometimes tinged with amber), apex constricted to a distinct neck about 0.6–0.7 times achene width. **Tuberclle** dorsoventrally compressed, wider than tall and appearing very shallowly to shallowly triangular, sometimes apex appearing truncate or retuse, (0.3–)0.4–0.5(–0.6) mm long × (0.6–)0.8–1(–1.1) mm wide, light-dark brown.

Specimens examined: **SOUTH AMERICA. ECUADOR: Pastaza:** Villano, Campamento Base de Arco, Pantano al noreste de la pista, 1° 29'S, 77° 27' W, Feb 1994, *Palacios* 12171 (CIIDIR, MO). **Napo:** Archidona, Reserva Ecologica Antisana, Comunidad Shamato, Entrada por km 21, Shamato, 00° 43'S, 077° 49'W, 24 Apr 1998, *Clark et al.* 5122 (MO). **PERU: Amazonas:** Bagua, along roadside from Chiriaco to Puente Venezuela (3.9 Km NE Chiriaco), elev 600–800 ft, 31 Oct 1978, *Barbour* 4355 (F, IBE-photo, MO). **Cusco:** Paucar Tawbo, Montaueza Choutachaca, 780–1000 m, 28 Nov 1965, *Vargas* 16887 (US). **Loreto:** Puerto Almendras on the Rio Nanay, 30 km N of Iquitos, 600 m, 16 Aug 1981, *Moore & Ruiz* 114 (F); Prov. Maynas, hierba de 80 cm, 03 Aug 1967, *Torres* 340 (GH–2 sheets); Prov. Maynas, Iquitos, Carretera de Zungaro Cocha, cerca a la quebrada de Shushuna, 12 Aug 1983, *Rimachi* 6908 (IBE-photo, VSC); Maynas, Dtto. Punchana, Rio Nanay, varadera de; caserio de Padre Cocha, 07 Jul 1994, *Rimachi* 11004 (IBE-photo, MICH–2 sheets, NY, VSC); Maynas, Inmediaciones de la Guarnicion militar de Gueppi, sobre la margen izquierda del Rio Putumayo, borde con Ecuador, 26 May 1978, *Diaz* 368 (F, MO); Maynas, Distrito Iquitos, Caserio Nina Rumy, Rio Nanay, 73° 25' W, 03° 48' S, 22 Apr 1988, *Ruiz* 1262 (MO); Iquitos Region, 26 Jul 1966, *Martin & Lau-Cam* 1164 (GH). **Huanuco:** Leoncio Prado, 3 km SE of Pucayacu, on road from Tingo Maria to Tocache Nuevo, ca 75 km NW of Tingo Maria, 10 Dec 1981, *Plowman & Rury* 11288A (MO, NY). **BOLIVIA: Pando:** Provincia Nicolas Suarez, Cobija 2 km hacia el Sur, 19 Oct 1988, *Beck* 17139 (K, US).

Distribution.—Known only from northwest South America from Ecuador, Bolivia, and Peru.

Habitat.—Specimens examined are from various freshwater wetlands including marshy open grasslands, tropical forests, and roadside ditches, reportedly from 0–1000 m.

Etymology.—The specific epithet indicates the decidedly neotropical distribution of this taxon.

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